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descriptions of species and with each description the author gives an account of the habits and habitat, based chiefly on his own observations. In every case the local name is given in addition, and no effort is spared to combine scientific accuracy with popular diction. The plates by Ridgway and Mützel are admirable specimens of color printing.

Cartailhac's Prehistoric France.³—This work forms one of the *Bibliothèque Scientifique Internationale* Series, and like the rest of that set aims to embody the leading facts of the subject treated in brief essay which shall be at once both popular and scientific. M. Cartailhac's opening chapter is a history of the progress of the science of archeology, and contains a resumé of the important discoveries made in France. Then follows a discussion of the evidence for the existence of preglacial man, and a presentation of the undoubted facts concerning his appearance during early Plistocene. Under the head "artistic manifestations," are described the drawings and sculptures by primitive man, and the conclusions drawn from a comparison of the work with that of uncivilized man of the present day. A chapter on human bones discovered in the Alluvium and another on the mortuary customs as evidenced by the position, condition and surroundings of the skeletons discovered in caverns and burial-places closes the history of Paleolithic man.

Of Neolithic man M. Cartailhac makes a longer story. The grottoes, both natural and artificial, used as sepulchres, and the strange megalithic crypts, are very fully described, together with the funeral rites of the ancient Gauls. Ethnographic comparisons are made with living races, particularly as to the custom of erecting stones as monuments. Finally a discussion of the type of Neolithic man as revealed by the Cro-Magnon and other skulls found within the last few years brings to a close this interesting work on prehistoric man.

The volume forms one of the series edited by M. Lanessan, and it is of importance as furnishing a review of what has been discovered in that richest of all fields, France.

Report of the U. S. National Museum for 1892.⁴—This report comprises the Reports of the Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution upon the condition and progress of the Museum; Reports of the Curators; Paper's illustrative of collections in the Museum; A Bibliography; and List of Accessions. Shufeldt's Paper on scientific

³ *La France Préhistorique d'après les Sépultures et les Monuments.* Par Emile Cartailhac. Paris, 1889.